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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	SAGAR KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	94447
Center	OLD RJN NGR	Date	13-10-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
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14	12,5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

   भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mughals consolidated their territory and emerged as an all-India empire. Their political might was complemented by developments in the field of art and culture.

Architectural styles:

- Large gateways. for ex: Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, by Akbar.
- Charbagh style: Mughals displayed affinity for building gardens.
- Use of marbles: Eg: Taj Mahal at Agra.
- Pietra Dura and Calligraphy along with Arabesque, jali works.

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Historians and poets

Autobiographies were written. For eg: Badshahnama by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

Humayunnama by Gulbadan Begum.

Persian and Arabic were the languages used.

Babur was fond of Turkish poetry.

Painting:

Jahangir's court was full of prolific painters. He himself was proficient in portrait painting.

Other painters of Mughal court include Abdus Samad, Mir Sayyid Ali, Basawan, Daswant, Mukand, Farrukh Beg, Bishan Das. ~~Babur~~

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Music:
Tansen was a famous singer of Akbar's Court. Muhammed Hussain Azad composed Raag Darbari for Akbar. Mughal emperors patronized music in their courts.

Conclusion:
The art and cultural developmentals showed a decline in the reign of Aurangzeb and the later Mughals. Though Bahadur Shah Zafar was fond of Urdu poetry but the other art forms suffered a decline.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

India has had a long tradition of development of water harvesting structures. Some of which were built with imperial support, others were funded by merchants.

In the Harappan civilization, we do have Great Bath at Mohenjodaro in which Step well type structure could be found.

During Mauryas, Chandragupta Maurya funded water harvesting structures along the river Ganges for irrigation and drinking purposes

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Iltutmish Constructed Hauz khas tank to help irrigate land near the Siri Fort Area.

During the period of Mughals, baolis (steep well) were built. Sher Shah Suri built wells for travellers in Sarais.

Conclusion:
Evidences of johads, Khadins and Bamboo drip irrigation in Mizoram trace their history back to the traditional water harvesting structures.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

From the middle of 18th century, in general and the Battle of Plassey in particular, India virtually came under the control of East India company. During this time, imperial rivaries brewed across the world. France had ambitions in territories like pondicherry.

Seven Year Global War (1754-1763) between England and France got intertwined with the Carnatic Wars.

Carnatic Wars:

Arcot became the point of tussle between British and French. By support rival rulers, Britain and France engaged in a proxy war.

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Chanda Sahib was supported by British as successor to the ruler in the kingdom of Arcot, which was resented by French.

~~After the Treaty~~

As a consequence, Battle of Wandiwash was fought between Britain and France alongside the Seven Year Global war (1754-63) Britain emerged as a victor and with the signing of Treaty of Paris in 1763, British East India Company emerged as the supreme Court and France suffered setbacks to its imperial ambitions in India.

Thus, international wars like the Seven Year Global War

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had implications in India as well.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Due to ~~Post~~ Surat 1907 split between the Moderates and Extremists in the Congress, ~~and~~ the gradual waning out of Swadeshi and Boycott movement, reunification of Bengal in 1911, there was a phase of relative inactivity in the freedom struggle.

Lucknow Session of 1916 presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar was significant because:

(i) Merger of Moderates and Extremists of Congress: Due to ongoing efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the two efforts came together

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once again and decided to reconcile their differences.

(ii) Congress and Muslim League decided to put up a joint fight against the British.

(iii) Acceptance of Communal electorate for Muslims by the Congress:
As laid out in Morley Minto Reforms in 1909, after due deliberation and hesitancy, Congress leaders in order to iron out the differences with Muslim League as well as to espouse Muslim's Cause, accepted communal electorates.
It was a watershed event as it raised communal consciousness.

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Conclusion:

Lucknow session of 1916 hit a major blow to the Divide and Rule tactics of the British. The Coming together of factions prepared the grounds for the Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement of 1920s.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice party, founded by Mudaliar Chetty and others in Madras opened a front against Brahmanical politics in India. The party espoused the cause of Dalits, and other disadvantaged sections of the society.

Reforms:

(i) Temply Entry Movement:
The leaders of Justice party advocated for the right to temple entry for the Dalit community. They undertook strikes, fasts, petitions etc for their cause.

(ii) Against Untouchability:
Due to persistent efforts of

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Justice party against untouchability, the Kakinada session of Congress passed a resolution against untouchability in 1924.

Towards reservation:

Though the demands of Justice party did not include reservation per se, but it did create:

→ political consciousness among non-Brahmins about their rights.

→ a sense of Dalit solidarity.

Conclusion:

The roots of present Dravidian parties like DMK, AIADMK trace back to the Justice party.

The role played by the

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later leadership of Justice party including that of E.V. Ramaswami Naicker (periyar) also known as 'Socrates of the East', in ensuring social affirmative action for the Dalits was pivotal.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean peninsula became a ground for proxy war between US and USSR as a part of Cold War.

Korean War:

North Korea was under the influence of China, a Communist regime.
While, South Korea was under the influence of United states, a proponent of democracy.

Disaster for Korea:

→ War Casualties.
→ Separation of families along 38° N parallel.

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→ propping up of puppet regimes.

→ Complimentary Economies.

South Korea is a market leader in manufacturing, automatives etc. While North Korea has surplus labour.

Due to war, the two sides got separated and were deprived of the possible synergy that could have accrued as a single Korea. Thus, the Korean war was disastrous for Korea.

Missed opportunity for US:

Democracy in North Korea would have given United States a geo-strategic advantage because of its proximity to China and USSR (Communist regimes).

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Defining moment for china :-
By maintaining ~~the~~ communist influence and better relations with North Korea, china gained geostrategic clout regionally.

Conclusion:
Demands for denuclearisation and reunification of Korean peninsula traces its history back to the cold war and remains an unresolved issue.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the early 1930s, the entire Europe was facing the after effects of Great Depression of 1929 as well as the fallouts of dictated peace treaties like Treaty of versailles.

The Munich pact of 1936 offered Germany parts of Czekoslovakia (Sudetenland).

It was an act of appeasement because:

(i) British found the terms of Treaty of versailles too harsh on Germany and wanted revival of Germany so that it could serve as an export destination for British Goods.

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(ii) Fear of Communism:
Britain and France felt that a resurgent Germany under Hitler could act as a check against the Domino effect of Communism.

(iii) After-effects of Economic Depression
European powers wanted to buy time to gain military strength and thus were unwilling to get into a conflict with Germany.

Munich Pact could not bring peace because:
(i) Increasing ambitions of Fascist powers:
By offering Sudetenland on plate to Hitler, other European powers raised the profile of Hitler among the Germans.

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Conclusion:

Munich pact paved the way for Anschluss with Austria, Invasion of Absynnia by Italy, Spanish Civil War etc. Ultimately, it led to the Germany invasion of poland which snowballed into the Second World War in 1939.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji's method of Non-violence inspired leaders worldwide. One among them was Martin Luther King. Martin Luther imbibed his philosophy while carrying out his long drawn struggle in America.

Contributions and Accomplishments

(i) Fight against racial injustice:

Martin Luther launched a non-violent protect against racial descrimination against Blacks in education, jobs etc.

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(ii) Black Solidarity:

He organised the Blacks, made them politically aware about their rights and ongoing discrimination.

(iii) United struggle against Apartheid:

By engaging with international leaders worldwide, Martin Luther pressurised the American leaders to end slavery and other forms of racial descrimination against Blacks.

Conclusion:

America has emerged as a melting pot of immigrants, Blacks, diverse races etc. Due to the sacrifices made by Martin Luther, America embraced the ideals of liberty & equality in true spirit.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been a land of more than twenty languages with more than 1600 dialects. Language is an integral part of one's identity.

Linguistic reorganisation of states:
post independence, many commissions were set up to look into the demands of linguistic reorganisation. JVP committee turned down using language as a criteria for states reorganisation.
Fazl Ali Commission recognised language as a criteria for reorganisation of states. On that basis, States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was passed. Gujarat was carved out of Bombay province for Gujarati speaking population

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Anti-Hindi Agitation of 1960s:

~~Article~~

India after independence had English and Hindi as the official languages. Hindi was supposed to continue as the sole official language after 1965, when English was to be withdrawn. But, due to anti-Hindi agitation in the Southern states of India, the govt. of India came out with a 3-language formula.

3-language formula:

English and Hindi would be the common languages throughout India. Alongside any regional language for instance, Sanskrit in North India and Dravidian languages in South India may continue.

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Article 351 of the Indian Constitution: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of Hindi language.

As per Official Languages Act, 1963, the president of India appoints a national commission to look into the prospects of Hindi language.

Conclusion:

The linguistic reorganisation of States, the three language formula, Special officer of linguistic minorities under Article 350-B etc. have fulfilled the regional aspirations of the people and contributed to national unity and integrity.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a disproportionately large informal workforce (~90%) working as unorganised workers. They suffer from poor working conditions, low wages, no job security etc.

Measures for their welfare include:

(i) Minimum Wage Act, 1948 :
to give them a minimum income and provide exploitation.

(ii) Social Security Measures :
→ Atal pension Yojana to provide assured return to unorganised workers. It is a revamped version of Swavalamban Scheme.

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→ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to provide health insurance.

(iii) Credit:
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana to facilitate institutional credit for enterprises in unorganised sector
Formation of Self Help Groups for pooling resources.

(iv) Skill initiatives
For eg: Recognition of prior learning for Construction sector workers.

Domestic Helps are usually underpaid and are modern versions of enslavement.

Need for additional measures:

(i) Lack of documentation and data so as to arrive at their numbers so that policy could be made for their welfare.

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(ii) Lack job security

(iii) Domestic helps are underpaid and are asked to do menial jobs.

(iv) Instances of domestic abuse and sexual harassment have also occured.

Way Forward:

There is a need to give them 'what is rightfully theirs,' by providing a minimum assured income as well as providing them a dignified life.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The instances of mental illness including depression are on the rise in India. They are discriminated in our society and suffer from stigma.

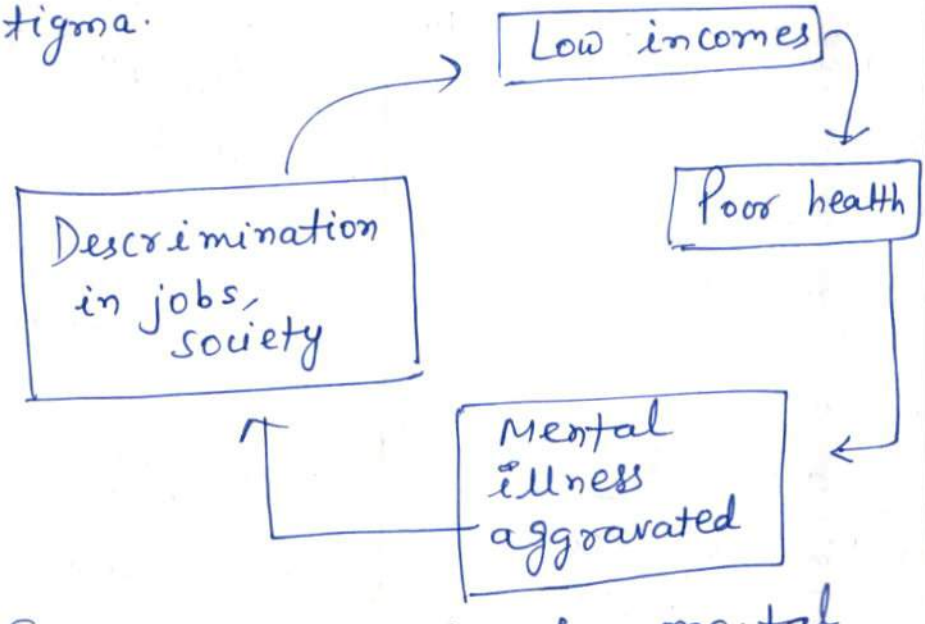

Fig: Vicious cycle of mental illness and discrimination.

The government has taken a lot of policy measures like the

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Mental Disability Bill, 2017. But, the policy measures are not sufficient because:

(i) Societal Apathy:
Mentally ill suffer more from societal apathy and descrimination than their incapacities.

(ii) Belief of 'Retribution for past Karma':
It is believed that mentally ill ~~are~~ suffer due to their ill deeds in previous births.

In addition to building infrastructure, increasing the availability of psychiatrists and mental health care institutions, following measures should be taken:

(i) Creation of role models and ambassadors to take up the issue at societal level:-

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For example, Deepika padukone has come forward and broken up the silence on mental health issues.

(ii) Role of NGOs to sensitize public of the need of mental health care to those in need. There is a need to end the state of denial.

Way Forward:

By changing the attitude of society to mentally ill, they can be reintegrated into the mainstream.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (hence forth PVTGs) are a subsection of tribal community that have the following characteristics:

→ Declining population

→ Rising illiteracy

→ pre-agricultural modes of occupation and existence

Dhebar Commission had laid out the characteristics of PVTGs.

Examples of PVTGs are Birhor in odisha, Sentinalese, onge, Jarawa in Andaman and Nicobar etc.

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Challenges:

(i) Shrinking habitat:
Due to increasing developmental activities in their habitat.

(ii) Forest bureaucracy has been apathetic to their demands.

(iii) Emerging diseases like Japanese Encephalitis, Sickle cell anemia etc.

Govt. measures:

→ Identification using statistical tools and habitat using Remote Sensing.

→ Forest Rights Act, 2006:
PVTGs have been given rights to minor forest produce, guaranteed compensation and rehabilitation etc.

→ Adarsh residential schools

→ Food Security Act, 2013 to address malnutrition & hunger among PVTGs.

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Way Forward :

The government should take measures to restore the habitat loss and ensure their livelihood does not get jeopardised due to ongoing developmental activities.

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation is creation of suburban centres (partially rural, partially urban) around large urban centres. It is an after effect of unplanned and rapid urbanisation in developing economies.

Reasons behind early suburbanisation:

(i) Decline in agricultural incomes: The decline in village economies have led to increased migration of youth towards cities.

(ii) Poor infrastructure of major cities:

Lack of affordable housing facilities,

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lack of urban space have pushed people into the outskirts of major cities.

(iii) Rising cost of land in urban cities have also led to rise of suburban centres.

(iv) Mass public transportation systems like Metro have facilitated commutation to people from suburban centres to the metros.

Challenges:

(i) Proliferation of slums:
Due to choking of city infrastructure, ghettoisation and slums have proliferated, which is a major challenge.

(ii) Security issues:
Thefts, petty crimes are on the rise.

(iii) Stress on city infrastructure

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including housing, transport, etc.

(iv) Urban Congestion and Traffic pollution.

Way Forward:

The governmental schemes like RURBAN Mission to provide Urban facilities in rural areas, Transit Oriented Development, municipal bonds etc. are steps in the right direction to address the issue.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra is a transboundary river that arises in Tibet. Brahmaputra's drainage area include states of Arunachal pradesh, Assam. The Valley is prone to flooding because of:

Geographical Factors:

(i) Slope: As Brahmaputra enters the valley of Assam, there is a massive change of gradient which causes large deposition of water.

(ii) Ageing Embankments.

(iii) Changing course of the river.

(iv) Heavy rainfall as South west monsoon sheds its moisture after striking the mountains.

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Anthropogenic factors:

(i) Encroachment of river basin. Settlements on the river basin.

(ii) Shifting Agriculture in the region lowers water retention Capacity.

(iii) Deforestation & overgrazing in the valley.

Measures:

(i) Technological Solutions:
Building dams to control the flow of water. Building of flood retention walls.
Renovating the ageing embankments.

(ii) Desiltation to lower the sediment in the river.

(iii) Hydrological data sharing with China to take remedial measures as per the flow in the season.

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Way Forward:

Building resilience and community participation to tackle the disaster and losses due to floods in the valley will also help.

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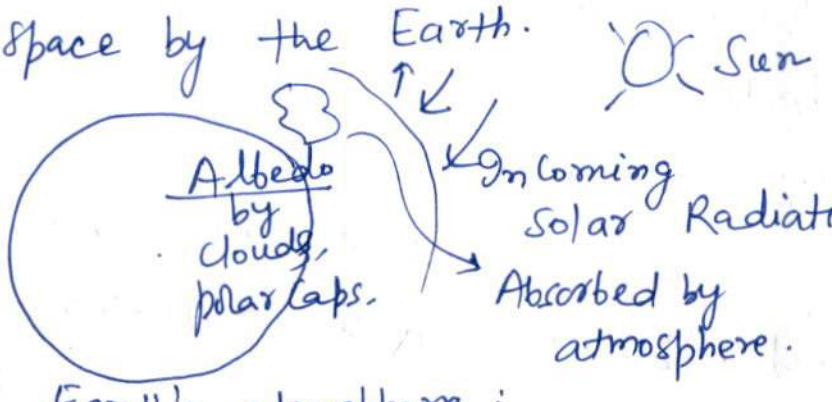
15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Heat Budget: The net amount of heat received by the Earth is equal to the heat radiated back to space by the Earth.



Earth's atmosphere:

As the sun's rays strike Earth's atmosphere, a part of it is reflected back to space. Another part is absorbed by the atmosphere, clouds. Rest part of incident radiation reaches to the surface of the earth.

$\boxed{\text{Heat Received by Earth}} = \boxed{\text{Heat lost back to space}}$

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Impact of increasing CO_2:

(i) Global Warming:-

The earth's atmosphere is transparent to incoming solar radiation, but it absorbs long wave infrared radiation, transmitted from Earth's surface.

CO_2 is a greenhouse gas and it absorbs the ~~inc~~ outgoing ~~solar~~ terrestrial radiation and warms the Earth's surface.

(ii) Increasing CO_2 also impacts the rates of photosynthesis of phytoplanktons.

Thus, CO_2 has an adverse effect on Earth's heat budget.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation because:

(i) Dependent on monsoon unlike Himalayan ~~rule~~ rivers that are perennial.

(ii) Rocky indented surface unlike the floodplains of Himalayan rivers.

Peninsular rivers however, facilitate hydroelectric power generation because:

(i) Western Ghats altitude: Most of

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Peninsular rivers have their origin in western Ghats, whose high altitude facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Location of industries is influenced by government policies in the following manner:-

(i) Tax incentives:

For instance, Special Economic Zones allow for tax free exports.

(ii) power subsidies:

Availability of cheap power is a key determinant for industries location.

(iii) Labour laws:

Minimum wages are fixed by state governments. Labour costs

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are an important component of costs of operation.

Steps taken for backward regions

(i) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

(ii) Area specific plans by planning Commission.

(iii) Infrastructure funding for backward areas.

(iv) Tax breaks for industrial clusters in North East.

(v) Development of Special Economic Zones and Coastal Economic Zones (SEZs) in backward areas.

Way Forward:

For balanced regional development,

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location of industries in backward areas is a must.

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18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Process of cloud formation:

(i) Evapo-transpiration due to sun's rays.

(ii) Warm air being lighter rises up.

(ii) Hygroscopic nuclei forms the base around which water droplets colaesce.

Clouds role in weather forecasting:

(i) Darker clouds ⇒ possibility of rainfall.

For eg: presence of Cumulonimbus clouds.

(ii) Speed of movement of clouds can be used for determining rainfall predictions.

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(iii) Nature of clouds also determine albedo and hence, local temperature.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation refers to the removal of top layer of the soil (erosion) or a drastic adverse change in its composition.

Measures :

(i) Afforestation :
Trees bind soil and contribute to humus formation. Leaves of trees provide the detritus.

(ii) Mulching
to restore soil moisture.

(iii) Contour ploughing

(iv) Crop rotation : Leguminous crops fix nitrogen.

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(v) Applying manure and fertilisers in a desired proportion.

(vi) Drip irrigation to prevent leaching of soil nutrients.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Islands witness increasing footfalls that have added to stress on the existing resources.

Threats:

(i) Unplanned migration and encroachment of island territories

(ii) Sand mining

(iii) Overfishing: Dynamite fishing, Bottom trawling etc.

(iv) overgrazing and rapid felling of trees.

(v) Loss of tribal habitat.

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Measures proposed :-

(i) Sustainable tourism on islands

(ii) Land reclamation

(iii) Coastal Zone Regulations as proposed by Shailesh Nayak Committee

(iv) Flood Retention walls & embankments.

(v) Ban on mining in mining of sand and minerals from the islands on threats.

Conclusion:

Islands as a landform can be saved from possible extinction by integrating environmental concerns with economic exploitation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

Name of Candidate	SAGAR KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	94447
Center	OLD RJNGR	Date	11-10-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

   जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is ranked at 130th position in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index. The index aims at evaluating the relative ease of setting up a business in terms of getting approvals, labour laws, environmental regulations etc

Govt. steps in this regard:-

e-biz portal that works 24×7 and has facilitated approval of licenses online.

Invest India has been set up as an Investor facilitation cell to handhold investors.

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Labour Reforms: The govt. has set up Shramev Jayate portal, issued unique Labour Identification Number (LIN), National Career Service etc.

What else needs to be done?

(i) Faster environmental clearances with single window facility.

(ii) Better exit norms: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code needs to be operationalised properly.

(iii) Mandatory EPF contributions can be made optional & left to the employees.

(iv) Tax regime should be made more investor friendly. Tax terrorism & retrospective taxation needs to be done away with.

Way Forward:

The government should finalise the

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Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) to restore the faith of the investors with regard to international arbitration.

Utility :

Ease of Doing Business focuses on majoly 2 cities : Delhi & Mumbai. In order to make it more represent-ative, there is a need to reform the existing criteria so as to include more number of cities in its fold.

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India's agricultural policy aims at achieving a 4% growth rate of agricultural production (production-centric approach). India's agriculture has witnessed falling crop yield, fragmentation of land, distress sales and falling farm incomes.

Need for income-centric approach:

(i) As land titles are not properly documented, landless labourers don't get the benefit of policy support. Hence, government incentives should be pegged to farmer incomes.

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(ii) production - centric approach has led to crop losses after harvest. production - centric approach also leads to overuse of inputs

(iii) Income - centric approach would incorporate organic agriculture, horticulture etc that would make farming more remunerative.

Steps needed for doubling farmer incomes:

(i) Crop insurance: only 19% of farmers avail crop insurance as of now. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana is a good step in this direction.

(ii) Micro-irrigation facilities that are more cost effective needs to be promoted in dryland areas.

(iii) Crop Diversification and Agroforestry

(iv) Organic Farming and Horticulture

(v) Cold chain infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses and food processing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges:

(i) Fragmented agriculture market: Lots of middlemen lead to farmer exploitation at mandis.

(ii) Monsoon Dependency

(iii) Low spending on R&D in agriculture

Way Forward:

In order to realize the vision of doubling farmer income by 2021-22, there is a need to overhaul the agricultural ecosystem from farm to fork.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Financial devolution from Centre to States has witnessed a clear shift post recommendations of fourteenth Finance Commission. The 14th FC recommended a higher devolution of 42% from existing 32% of Central tax pool. The Economic Survey 2016-17 has found states to be more disciplined than states in ensuring fiscal discipline.

Shift in Centre of gravity:

(i) Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored schemes :- The number of CSS reduced to 26.

(ii) Advancement of Budget Date in order to ensure that central advances reach to the state before the onset of their budget cycle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Abolition of planning Commission which was an epitome of top down planning.

(iv) Niti Aayog has ensured due representation to state's views in the spirit of cooperative federalism.

(v) However, recommendations of 7th Central pay commission (needs to be replicated at states) and UDAY scheme has stressed the finances of states.

Recommendations of N.K. Singh panel:

(i) Replacement of FRBM Act with Debt Responsibility and Management Act.

(ii) Reduction of debt-GDP ratio from 68% to 60%

(iii) Fiscal deficit Range rather than a point target to allow flexibility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Escape clause to enable overshooting fiscal deficit target at times of prolonged economic slowed.

(v) Fiscal Responsibility Council to oversee the fiscal discipline.

Way Forward:

At a time when private investment is not picking up, there is a need to reconcile the provisions of FRBM act with the prospects of increasing public investment to bring India back on high growth trajectory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Public sector enterprises in India are characterised by politicisation of appointments, trade unionism, lack of competition, resistance to change and rep tapism. Take for example, the case of Air India.

Divestment a prudent step?

Yes Because:

(i) It will improve state finances.

(ii) Divestment would bring market discipline, competition.

(iii) It will lead to a wider ownership of PSE shares.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Counter Argument :

(i) privatisation of PSEs will hurt balanced regional development.

(ii) Job losses

(iii) Money raised through divestment could be diverted for unproductive revenue expenditures like subsidies and not on social sector.

Word of Caution !

Strategic sale involves liquidation of assets more than 50% as well as the management control. Strategic sale, therefore may undermine the social obligations of the government.

Niti Aayog's recommendations :

(i) Monetizing idle assets of PSUs to garner resources.

(ii) Reducing politicisation of appointments of board members in PSEs.

(iii) Merger and Acquisition to consolidate sick PSEs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward:

The National Investment Fund (NIF) should be used to revive the sick loss making PSUs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are those that do not have active business operations, lie only on paper. Some of them are illegitimate and are used for money laundering and tax evasion.

Definition:
The shell companies are not defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and are dealt under prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 and the companies Act, 2013.

Understanding:
Shell companies are often confused with dormant companies and are misunderstood.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has Cancelled ~~the Cancelled~~ the licenses of 1 lakh shell companies and 2 lakh dormant companies post demonetisation.

Steps Required:

(i) Board of Directors of shell Companies need to be penalised.

(ii) Source of funding should be tracked under PMLA Act, 2002 to curb instances of money laundering.

(iii) Some of shell companies have assets and subsidiaries abroad. Therefore, cooperation with Financial Action Task force (FATF) and other tax havens required.

(iv) Treaty shopping and Base Erosion and profit shifting should be dealt in accordance with Multilateral Conventions of OECD/G20.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward:

Shell companies ~~are a~~ drain our regulatory system. In order to restore investor confidence and to ensure ease of doing business, severe action on shell companies is called for.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs henceforth) contribute to 30% of our manufacturing GDP and 45% of employment in manufacturing. SMEs are Kamdhenus of job creation and provide an ancillary base to our large enterprises. They also employ a large women workforce.

Challenges faced by SMEs:

(i) Lack of funds: SMEs mostly rely on informal sources of credit.

(ii) Lack of skilled manpower.

(iii) Competition from cheap imports. For ex: Chinese goods offer severe competition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Regulatory Issues :- Labour laws, environmental clearances, taxation etc.

(v) Infrastructural Bottlenecks : Port Congestion, Lack of electricity, low levels of technology etc.

Government Measures :

(i) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana to facilitate institutional credit to small borrowers.

(ii) Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED Scheme) to reconcile environmental costs with MSME development as well as to promote quality manufacturing.

(iii) Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small & Medium Enterprises (CTMSE)

(iv) ~~Vdoy~~ Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) for small enterprises.

(v) Labour reforms like National Career service, Labour Identification Number.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vi) Skill India scheme to skill 40 crore people by 2022.

(vii) Social Security: Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Atal pension Yojana for unorganised sector workers etc.

Way Forward:

In order to tackle joblessness for ensuring job led growth and to ensure women empowerment, the government needs to provide policy support to handhold ~~our~~ micro, medium and small enterprises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's labour force is characterised by a large informal and casual workforce. More than 90% of workers are employed in informal sector. ~~Reasons for~~ Informal sector consists of those enterprises that employ less than 10 workers.

Reasons for growing informalisation:

(i) Social security norms : Businesses evade social security norms applicable to firms with >10 workers. They deliberately try and remain small.

(ii) Low skills : A large chunk of our workforce have insufficient technical knowhow.

(iii) Mandatory minimum wages : Employers prefer contract workers to hire and fire at will and evade Minimum wage provision.

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Issues Associated with informalization:

(i) Poor working Conditions.

(ii) Long working hours.

(iii) No social security fer eg: EPF (Employee provident fund), Insurance etc.

(iv) No job security.

(v) paid lesser than statutory minimum wages.

(vi) Informal workers are not represented in Trade Unions and thus lack collective Bargaining.

Reforms:

(i) Labour laws: It should be made more flexible in terms of working hours. The labour law regime should move away from targetted inspections to random inspections. It should move from enforcement to compliance.

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(ii) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshahan Yojana : Govt. to contribute 8.33% percent of EPF contribution.

(iii) EPF Contributions should be made optional for employers.

(iv) Consolidation of existing labour laws For ex: ~~Nati~~ payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Way Forward:

Given the fact that Labour is a Concurrent Subject - the Centre should take States on board and bring meaningful reforms to ensure a better work-life balance and wages for the labour class.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

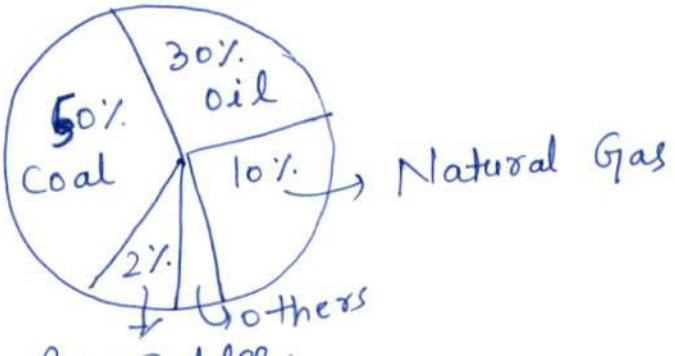
8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Two important developments that have far reaching implications for India's energy security include:

- Falling oil prices in the Gulf and hydraulic fracturing technique that has increased shale gas production in US.
- Paris climate Deal and India's ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) & fall of price of renewables.

India's energy policy:



Energy Basket

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In keeping with the falling global crude prices, India has built Strategic oil reserves at Padur, Vishakhapatnam, Bikaner, Chandikhole etc., which is a good step towards energy security in future.

India has signed bilateral agreements to procure shale gas from US.

Investment in Renewables:

To honour our commitments at Paris climate Deal, India has scaled up creation of solar parks. National Energy Conservation Code for Buildings, Domestic Efficient LED programme (DELP) etc. have been launched.

Way Forward:

As a developing economy with her growth imperatives, India needs to reconcile the usage of fossils with renewables and arrive at an optimal energy mix in our energy policy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

After 1991 LPG reforms, India's service sector grew at a rate of more than 10% on the back of an IT revolution. Today, our service exports constitute a large chunk of global service exports.

Impact on India:

(i) Emergence of India as IT leader. Indian graduates rule the roost in the Sillicon Valley. Ex: CEOs of Microsoft, Google etc. are of Indian Origin.

(ii) Stable Foreign Exchange: Due to rising software exports.

(iii) proliferation of Business process outsourcing (BPO) in mid tier cities have created jobs in Call centres.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on the world: Human Capital

- Graduates from top universities contributed in the success of software industry. Ex: CEO of Microsoft, Satya Nadella.
- Integration of economies: India's prowess in software got complimented with say, Japan's proficiency in low-cost manufacturing.
- Boosted diplomatic relations with India.

Challenges:

(i) Rising protectionism: The rhetoric of bringing jobs back to America, for eg: may cause job losses in BPO sector.

(ii) Restrictions on visa and movement of persons: H1B regulations of US, 457 visa programmes of Australia can hinder growth prospects of IT-BPM sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward:

Given our large English speaking Indian population and proficiency in software as a service (SAAS), India should push forward WTO negotiations on TFS (Trade facilitation in services) to liberalise service trade in IT-BPM sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India continues to fare badly in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index. Though India has made rapid strides in developing transport infrastruce, last mile connectivity and multi-modal integration remains a policy concern.

Making India competitive :

(i) Cargo Turnaround Time : Due to lack of hinterland connectivity, Cargo turnaround time increases, which impacts competitiveness.

(ii) Fragmented supply chain hinders competitiveness.

(iii) Lack of inland water vessels is a major hindrance to inland navigation.

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(iv) Absence of night vision capabilities in shipping and lack of River Information System.

(v) High operating Ratios of Railways and cross subsidization of passenger and freight fares impacts trade competitiveness.

(vi) Lack of feeder transport services in villages hit ~~our~~ agricultural exports and cause post harvest losses.

Way Forward :

(i) Merger of ministries for coordinated and integrated development of the transport sector. The merger of Railway Budget is a good step in this direction.

(ii) UDAN scheme to facilitate regional connectivity. privatisation of Air India will make the air transportation more competitive and cost effective.

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Transportation is the backbone of a nation's economy. The govt. of India should speed up the implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors, Rapid Transit systems so as to improve the Ease of Doing Business in India and make the Indian economy more competitive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change is characterised by rising global temperatures, rising sea levels. Climate change would cause extreme weather events like unseasonal rainfall, prolonged drought, severe heat waves etc.

Impact on Development:

(i) Low crop yields: Acid Rain and soil degradation coupled with rising global temperatures can potential impact food security.

(ii) Tropical Diseases: Bacteria and fungi thrive under warmer conditions. New forms of diseases are likely to show their ugly heads, thereby impacting socio-economic development.

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(iii) Loss of biodiversity: Many species may be lost forever due to climate change, thereby impacting sustainable development.

(iv) poor to face the fury of nature: Due to vulnerability, the poor are most likely to face the brunt of climate change.

Climate Risk insurance:

- Investing early in securing future. By adopting climate friendly technologies we can ensure climate risks
- Adaptation and Mitigation fund to act as insurance.
- Integrating climate risk reduction in developmental strategies: for eg: settlements in coastal areas prone to sea level rise can be the best form of insurance.

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Way Forward:

The developing and developed nations must iron out their differences and put up a strong fight to address issues related to climate change so as to ensure sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Vulnerability means a set of conditions that determine the impact of a disaster. Natural disasters take a heavy toll on all forms of life and property. But it is often the poor, disabled, women etc. that are at the receiving end of natural disasters.

Why women are more vulnerable?

(i) More household responsibilities. For instance, women collect water in rural households. If a drought like situation occurs, women have to go farther.

(ii) Biological Differentiation: Women are physically less powerful to fend themselves in case of say, building collapse.

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(iii) Sanitation issues: Disaster Causes problems of health and Sanitation, which impacts women more.

(iv) Nutrition: Women face the problem of lack of nutrition in the aftermath of a natural disaster and are more prone to anaemia.

(v) Social Attitude: Due to patriarchal notions, it is more likely that a girl child would be left to fend for themselves while disaster occurs.

Women's Role in Disaster Management

Disaster Management cycle.

Pre Disaster:

Women can vouch for creation of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

individual and community toilets, health and hygiene, ensure food supplies before the upcoming disaster.

During Disaster:

They can help pool funds (for eg: SHG (self Help groups, women cooperatives to raise resources), Community kitchens etc.

After disaster:

Women are ideally suited to counsel and provide psycho-social care after disaster.

Way Forward:

At times of disaster, rich & poor alike, men & women alike should show immense cooperation, for instance as seen during Chennai Floods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Meteorological Department defines heat waves as conditions when the average temperatures rise more than 5 degrees in plain areas. In the wake of rising global temperatures due to climate change, there is a need to respond to heat waves with greater alacrity.

Recently, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) came out with a series of guidelines to tackle heat waves:

(i) Stay indoors during heat waves.

(ii) Staying hydrated and carry water along.

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(iii) Symptoms of heat stroke have been put out in public domain. For ex: Light headedness, mild fever etc.

(iv) Revamping public infrastructure: During heat waves, public hospitals are found lacking in terms of capacity.

(v) Capacity Building and Awareness generation :- Community members are the first responders to heat waves.

Way Forward:

Preventive measures to tackle heat waves is more cost effective. Precious lives can be saved by being aware and following NDMA guidelines in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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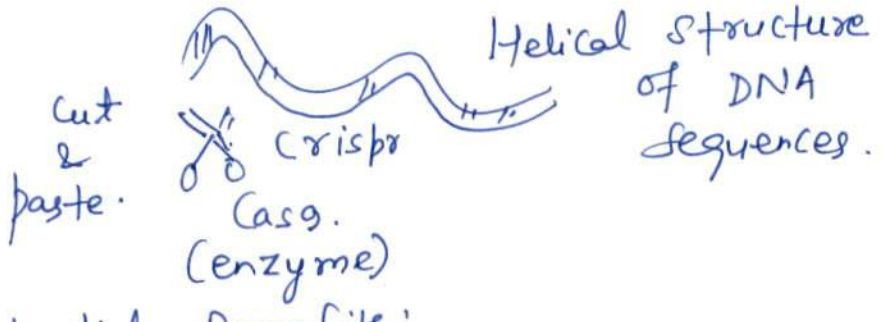
14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Genome editing means manipulating certain genes in a set of chromosomes. Recently, china has achieved success in genome editing using CRISPR-Cas 9 technique.



Potential Benefits:

(i) Mitochondrial Replacement Therapy (MRT) to help treat mitochondrial diseases.

(ii) Stem Cell Research: Genome Editing can help in differentiation of embryonic and pluronic stell cells.

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(iii) DNA sequencing and ~~ind~~ its applications in Forensic sequencing.

Apprehensions:

(i) Designer Babies:
Genome Editing may lead to selection of desired characteristics in babies.

(ii) Lack of regulations:
Cross-country jurisdiction and lack of laws regulating genome editing.

(iii) Human Trial:
Raises issues of Bio ethics.

Way Forward:
Given the fact that impact of genome editing may get transcended across generations and its consequences may show its ugly head centuries later, there is

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a need to ensure transparency in the process by releasing field trials data in public domain.

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15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers are those computers that can perform very complicated calculations in a very limited time. For instance, China's Sunway Taihulight can outperform any other computing device in terms of speed and accuracy.

Applications:

(i) Weather Forecasting: Indian Meteorological Department uses supercomputers to decipher data from remote sensing satellites.

(ii) Space Research: NASA uses supercomputers in finding out satellite trajectories.

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(iii) Stock markets and Algorithmic trading etc. to perform trading at a speed impossible manually.

National SuperComputing Mission:

Aims to develop faster super-computers for space and medical use applications.

It has a special focus on collaboration with international scientists.

It has an aim to boost indigenous capacity in terms of electronics manufacturing.

Way Forward:

Given the long term potential of supercomputers, the govt. must ramp up R&D spending on developing faster supercomputers in India.

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16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cryptocurrencies are a form of virtual Currency that ensures anonymity in digital transactions. It uses cryptography as a tool to make the transaction hackproof and anonymous. Ex: Bitcoin, peercoin. They work using Blockchain technology.

Recent Developments:

Japan has declared Bitcoins as an official currency.

Regulation:

Different countries have varying regulatory regime for bitcoins. In India, it is outside the regulation of the Central Bank.

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Why nightmare?

(i) prone to fraud: In the absence of a regulatory regime, victims of fraud have nowhere to approach to.

(ii) Cross-country jurisdiction: Bitcoins don't fall under per se, under any Countries jurisdiction & operates under legal vacuum.

(iii) Price fluctuations: Cryptocurrencies show large price variations over a short period of time.

(iv) Complicated: Lack of capacity in regulatory bodies to understand the mechanism of cryptocurrencies.

(v) No backing by gold: Unlike other currencies, cryptocurrencies are not backed by bullion, which makes them all the more vulnerable to stockouts.

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Way Forward:

There is a need to evolve a global consensus on regulating cryptocurrencies through forums like FATF as bitcoins may become a conduit for money laundering because of its anonymity.

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17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Since the end of World War II, a race to send satellites to space began during the Cold War. It is believed that the next world war would be fought in space.

Shortfalls of Outer space Treaty:

→ Not legally binding

→ Doesn't have universal membership

Necessity:

→ Debris in outer space

→ Vulnerable to weaponization and hacking of satellite communications by state and non-state actors.

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Emerging Challenges :-

(i) More number of Satellites may lead to Collision among Satellites or debris.

(ii) Advances in cybertechnology have made hacking a near possibility.

(iii) Geostrategic Conflicts may Snowball into a conflict at outer Space.

Way Forward:

There is a need to distinguish the Civilian and military uses of outer space. India must develop Quantum Communications Capability to make communications hackproof.

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18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA was enacted in 1958 to curb Naga militancy and secessionism. It has come under debate after instances of encounter killings in Manipur, human rights violations surfaced in Kashmir. It provides immunity to armed forces from persecution in those areas.

Its merits:

→ Ensuring law and order in conflict prone areas.

Way Forward:

AFSPA is a relic of the colonial era. In line with recommendations of Reddy Committee and JS Verma Committee, AFSPA must be gradually phased out.

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19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

India imports 60% of her defence equipments from abroad. In the latest Defence procurement procedure, emphasis has been laid on indigenous defense production.

Challenges:

(i) Lack of Capacity and skilled man power.

(ii) Lack of technology.

Opportunities:

(i) Employment generation.

(ii) Save foreign exchange reserves

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Measures:

(i) Relax FDI norms to bring in investment.

(ii) Transfer of Technology in bilateral deals.

(iii) Joint production instead of Import.

(iv) Changes in procurement norms to give priority to local procurement.

Way Forward:

Indigenous manufacturing is a prerequisite for India to emerge as a superpower.

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20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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